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Rates of Advertising.

One column, one year... Rates of Advertising.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge Blodgett of Chicago decides that the books and papers of distillers may be seized and used as testimony against their owners.

The Chicago Post and Mail says that four of the Cook county commissioners have been indicted for corruption in building contracts.

Again St. Louis mourns for its idol Bevis, Frazier & Co.'s whisky rectifying establishment has been seized because it owes Uncle Sam \$44,000 taxes.

Sayeth the Department of Agriculture: Winter and spring wheat will yield four fifths of a full crop; oats in good condition; barley promises well; clover average.

Secretary Robeson has made a requisition on the Treasury for \$360,000 to pay the remainder of the Farragut prize awards. As it is to be distributed among 45,000 persons, it only averages about \$8 1/2 each.

A little one horse town in Massachusetts, called Swarney, with 1,300 folks in it, came to the front on the 22d and celebrated the 200th anniversary of King Philip scalping its founders. What a ridiculous loss over such a little town.

A Chicago negro wouldn't pay the rent on, nor leave the house he had leased, so a mild mannered star shot him around the head eight times, when the negro surrendered his lease-of life. A good marksman would have saved seven of those balls.

Finally, on the 23d, after the Parliamentary row over it, Moody and Sankey were forbidden to hold services at Eton college. But a meeting was held in a private garden of Windsor, attended by 200 students of Eton, five masters and 200 citizens. "It moves, still!"

Blazes the 22d—A \$45,000 grain elevator at Grand Haven; flouring mills at Dover, Ky., \$45,000; livery stable and four dwellings at Georgetown, Ky., \$10,000; heavy timber fires are reported about Pembroke, Canada, stopping navigation on the upper Ottawa river; at St. Joseph the people were burying their household goods to save them.

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is published. It shows the gross earnings for the year ending March 31st were \$7,888,634, together with interest on loans, \$11,000. Operating expenses, \$3,856,329; net earnings, \$4,532,305. There has been paid from this sum \$2,433,384, leaving a surplus of \$1,109,899.

A special from Kansas City says: There are rumors of a proposed consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, the Railroad Company intending to run their own express. Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, Kart, President of the Kansas Pacific, and five Directors' cars of different roads were there this morning. It is probable that through freight and Pullman cars will be run from St. Louis to Ogden over the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R.

Moody and Sankey are preparing to hold a meeting at Eton College, especially for the students. Three hundred boys have asked them to come, 650 protest against it. On the 21st both houses of Parliament discussed the matter, opposition being made by several titled gentlemen. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Bath asked Baron Lyttleton, one of the governors of Eton College, whether it was true that the headmaster and governors had given their sanction to students attending the meetings contemplated by Moody and Sankey. Lord Lyttleton replied that the governors were to consider the matter the 23d. Lord Verstone deprecated the attendance of students to all such meetings. The Earl of Shaftesbury objected to the debate without notice, and the subject was dropped. In the House of Commons, Captain Baillie Cochrane gave notice that he should ask Gladstone whether he would issue a letter of introduction to the authorities of Eton. The London journals generally disapprove of the proposed visit of the revival preachers to Eton. The Times deprecates unnecessary agitation, and hopes the governors, considering that only one service is contemplated, will not make the institution ridiculous by any interference. If this course is followed, it is not likely that boys will have anything objectionable.

General Sheridan was married in his 50s. This was a grave error on his part, for now he will go the rounds of funny paragraphists, somewhat after the sort that it was proper he should have his spurs at a bridal. The Chicago Tribune will probably contradict the report, asserting that it has not a bit of truth. The Detroit Free Press will hope the General will curb his temper rather than when he was a sir-single and pompous ally of his wife's relations. The Chester Democrat will insist that the remarks are circulated to make the man feel saddy. But the Boston Herald will exclaim—What boots it? Why such a commotion? And then the paper will buckle into the work and use up the entire harness.—Harford Post.

IOWA ITEMS.

Col. J. P. Sanford has gone to New York city to live.

Brown, a store-breaker, escaped from the Des Moines jail while in charge of a policeman.

The investigation of the Reform School continues, and nothing of interest is being developed.

Louisa All, a respectable girl of Glenwood, went to the county jail and married her lover.

White Buchanan, son of the editor of the Lemars Sentinel, was fatally injured while leading a horse.

A supplementary decision of the Supreme Court clinches Greenfield as the county seat of Adair.

Mrs. Barney stayed in her house near Sioux City while it rolled over three times, during a storm. The house was torn to pieces, but she wasn't.

Story county's Nevada has a new Morning Glory—published weekly.—Would Glorious Weekly fit better?

In the West Point graduating class of 1875, Henry D. Huntington, of Des Moines, stood 26th in a class of 45.

Edward Morris, of Adair county, was killed at Geneseo, Ill., by missing his foothold when he attempted to mount a moving train.

A \$15,000 fire in Ames, destroying the stores and goods of Boyd & Bro., Star & Breckenman, L. McLane, G. Granger, A. Salverson, and the Misses Sweeney.

Four men employed on the Keokuk and D. M. road were poisoned by drinking whisky that they found. It contained corrosive sublimate. One died.

Rev. C. T. Tucker, of Mason City, president, and R. A. Gillmore, of Cedar Rapids, secretary and treasurer of the State S. S. convention. Next meeting at Council Bluffs in June, '76.

Before Louis Walker died at West Liberty, he told his wife he wished to be buried on a certain spot in Bevington, Madison county. Mrs. W. carried the corpse to the spot for burial. Being a stranger, she told who she was and inquired the lay of the land. The neighbors told her that her departed Louis had another wife living on the proposed burial place, whereat No. 1 went back home and sent word to No. 2 to bury that corpse herself. And now it comes out that Louis was well yf'd, for Mrs. Louis III. lives in Missouri, and Mrs. Louis IV. abides in Ohio.

Women Fix'n's.

Young ladies from twelve to sixteen, who are in the habit of chewing gum, must be told the painful news that the practice is going out of fashion.

Neckties of plain and damasce silk sell very reasonable at present. They come in plain and mixed colors, and in combinations of silk and lace.

Poppies and oats have become so general in Paris for bonnet and hat trimmings that it is quite necessary to change them for some other ornamentation.

The fashion of covering bodices and tabliers with rows of braid that follow the contours of the garment, and are so close together that they almost hide the foundation, is one that finds much favor.

Embroidery on dresses is creating quite a furore at present, and the straw and mother-of-pearl work on net is one of the newest varieties of work. The straw glistens, and the pearl, with its iridescent hues, renders this embroidery exceedingly handsome.

Linens is not so popular for traveling costumes this season, as are light camel's hair, mohair and Oxford suitings. Wool suits, consisting of a basque, jacket and overskirt of camel's hair or serge, with silk sleeves and underskirts, are popular. Chocolate is the favorite color.

The way to clean coral is first to soak it in soda and water for some hours. Then make a lather of soap, and with a soft hair brush rub the coral lightly, letting the brush enter all the interstices. Pour off the water, and replenish it with clean constantly, and then let the coral dry in the sun.

The present style of hat worn by Cardinals is as little like the ancient head gear as can be imagined. They are now as small as a lady's bonnet, are worn at the extreme back of the head, and have very long ribbons. Of course, they are red, and when worn with all the paraphernalia of the office are becoming to Cardinals generally.

Among the fans recently sold in Paris by M. Alexandre—whose collection was the most celebrated in Europe—were the following: Fete in a Park, painted by Baron, 1,530 francs; Ball at the Opera, by Lami, 1,950 francs; Pierrot before the Tribunal, by Couture, 3,800; View of Genoa, by Wyld, mounted on tortoise shell, 1,100 francs.

Boss Tweed left Blackwell's Island jail on the night of the 21st, under the decision of the Supreme court. Next morning he was arrested on several civil suits and held to bail in three million dollars; not being able to give it, he went to Ludlow street jail rema king that he would be able to the following day, and then he a free man.

Antarctic Icebergs.

The icebergs in the Southern seas are generally inferior to those of the Northern ocean in fantastic, picturesque beauty. The temperature of the Southern Ocean through which the icebergs drift is below the freezing point of fresh water, and therefore does not melt the ice. It is only after they have traveled a considerable distance northward that the square, table-top shape they had when first broken from the glacier is modified. As the berg moves from the polar sea it enters a latitude whose heat has power to warm merely the surface water. This eats a little way into the berg at a point just above the sea level, creating a channel entirely circling the berg. As the latter moves northward into still warmer waters this channel is enlarged into deep hollows and caverns, until the waves, rushing in and around, are able to break off large masses. This alters the center of gravity and the berg topples over, either forming a smooth slope or a prolonged tongue or spine. But none of that variety of shape which constitutes the great charm of the northern icebergs is ever created. The portions that break from the berg are called calves, and are far more dangerous to vessels than the main body from which they are detached. The berg reflects a light that renders it visible at a short distance on the darkest night; but the calves, although they may weigh several tons, give out no light, and hence afford no warning of their perilous vicinage.

Defects in Chronometers.

In a report containing the results of an examination made by one of the most eminent European horologists and astronomers, of various standard chronometers in use, it is stated that the material and workmanship of all the instruments inspected were of the best character—very little difference, indeed, presenting itself in this respect between the various makes. So uniform was the character of the specimens examined, that it appeared that, in similar circumstances of temperature, every one of them would go almost as well as an astronomical clock.

One of the great causes of failure, it is not the greatest, is the want of compensation—or a too great compensation—for the effects of temperature. Another very serious fault, or cause of error, brought out clearly by this test, was the character of the oil, which is injured by heat—this appearing, too, to be very different with the chronometers of different makers. Thus, the oil used by one chronometer maker was found to be not at all injured by heat; while some of that used by another maker proved so bad in this respect that, after being subjected to the same heating as those of the first mentioned maker, the rates of the instruments were found changed—on returning to ordinary temperature—by not less than eighty seconds per week.

Communication with Mexico.

The Correo del Comercio of Mexico publishes in full the text of the concession just made by the Mexican Government to Mr. E. L. Pumb in behalf of the International Railway Company of Texas and New York, for the building of a railway to connect the busy city of Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, with the American frontier on the Rio Bravo del Norte. The whole line of the road is to be surveyed and the plans for its construction are to be submitted to the Mexican Minister of Public Works within two years and a half from this time, and the work on the line at the Rio Bravo end is to be begun within three years. A railway concession from Leon to the capital has already been made to an English company, which will co-operate with Mr. Pumb; and the Mexican press and pulpit exhibit a well-founded satisfaction at the prospect which thus opens upon their country of enjoying a direct line of communication with the United States by railway at so distant day. In the presence of this prospect the troubles and disorders of the long and sparsely settled frontier between the two republics ought to be, and we trust will be, relegated by the sensible people of both countries to their proper place in the perspective of public affairs. With the first railway train which passes from Mexico to St. Louis and New York, a wonderful change will surely come over the whole field of our relations with that magnificent country, and a new conception of the character of its inhabitants will dawn upon the American people. New York World.

Boston centennially celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th, and 500,000 persons—Boston count—participated. It took 5 1/2 hours for the procession to cross Charles river bridge. Just what those Yankees celebrated we'll never tell. For at the battle of B. H. we United States folks got licked like blazes by the Britibers, and one of our very best men and the President of Congress—Gen. Warren—was killed then and there.

Little Rock says that corn and cotton crop prospects are better than ever before known in the history of the State.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Mid-Ocean—The Start and the Passage—Life on a Steamer—300 Passengers in 12 Hours.

BY DR. K. T. STAMBER.

With little anticipation of what this life is, I started from my quiet home in Davis, Illinois, on May 17th, reaching Philadelphia Thursday morning, May 20th, where we took passage by the American Line for Europe. There was nothing very attractive as we came in sight of the steamer Indiana—a formidable smoke stack in the middle, and two aspirng masts. As we passed along we loaded our friends. We picked up our baggage and went aboard, followed by a procession of travelers. The passage ways, docks and stair cases were crowded with people. Now came the signal for departure, followed by a desperate rush of people. The boat was swung off into the channel, and with the last waive of our handkerchief we left the dear land, standing on deck with the breaking clouds and struggling sun light above us. At 12 o'clock we were called down to dinner. There was no visible motion now of the steamer, and every opportunity was afforded the passengers to take a meal in quietness. In the afternoon we spent our time mostly chatting and smoking, and making new acquaintances. There was a lazy swell to the ocean, which gave the vessel a graceful, rolling motion that was much enjoyed by some. On the Indiana sped down the Delaware; the winds rose as the evening neared. At 4 1/2 when we were fast approaching the ocean, the motion increased, and must have settled on the stomach of some 200 passengers. One after another made for the rail and cast their bread on the waters. A visible thinness in the congregation was painfully conspicuous, and by the time all the stars were out the deck was cleared. Some lingered to see the stars and to gaze dreamily into the dark blue waters; then they shot down and screamed for a basin. At 10 o'clock nearly all the passengers had retired. I fell out of my couch at 2 A. M. and went up on deck to see the sun rise. It was a charming sight. At 7 o'clock we had breakfast. I comforted myself in waiting, by contemplating the merry crowd at the table. That was the "hinnest" breakfast I ever saw; about five persons participated, and a more doleful party seldom get together. After dinner the first day there was a profuse display of wine. Everybody ordered it, and the clinking of glasses and merry remarks of the drinkers was a noticeable feature of the meal. At this breakfast there was no wine; no merry making. This sea sickness is a terrible sensation. With some it amounts to but a qualmsiness, then soon passes over; others struggle in the grasp of nausea for several days, and some are felled for the entire trip, or rather they are decked; for we have no floor here. There are many remedies for sea sickness, but the best one yet known is to keep off the water. A passenger on a steamship must be sea sick or despaired. It is not pleasant to be despaired. I tried that, for I had the good luck of not getting a taste of the unpleasant symptoms. Sea sickness may be modified by keeping a well ordered stomach before sailing—bidding champagne, whisky and beer farewell. If you do not, it is a sure forerunner of sea sickness in its worst form. The second day was much like the first, with the exception it grew colder at night, and the rolling motion increased.

So far I have said nothing about things around us. The reader will now please follow me around the ship for observation. We will take a glance down in the steerage passage. These ships carry a large number of passengers in this department; they are packed close, sleeping on rough board platforms, partitioned apartments, or wherever they can get a chance. When the mass of the people become sea sick, the scene that ensues is simply awful. They may talk differently, act differently, and dress differently, according to their respective nationalities; but they vomit with a uniformity that is perfectly dreadful. The next department we come to is the intermediate passage, which is much better than the last named. Here we have more room, and only from six to eight persons occupy each room. A bed is here furnished to each passenger, while in the steerage the passenger must furnish his own. In this intermediate the room contains a table in the center where passengers eat their meals. Cleanliness is observed in a very orderly manner. Every morning the table, bench, and floor is washed. The fare is also much better in this department—more healthful from its containing more pure air. The state rooms are the so-called first class department. Opposite to the door is room for a trunk, and on one side of the door is a wash stand; on the other, the foot of the berth. Opposite the two berths is a lounge which can be made into the third berth. To sit on this lounge and be thrown to the opposite

side with the skin of your advanced leg scraping the upper edge of the lower berth, and your head smashing against the upper berth, is a sensation one can experience about eleven hundred times in a week. The passengers here all dine in the so called saloon, which has four large tables. The room is elegantly fixed in the grandest style. Directly above this is the smoking room, a small but comfortable apartment built directly on the deck. The deck is divided in the center with cross bars which excludes the steerage passengers from the other half of the ship, which is reserved for cabin passengers alone. No steerage passenger is permitted to enter the saloon or smoking room. I would state here to those who wish to cross the ocean for a pleasure trip, never to take steerage or intermediate passage, for in this department one is excluded from all the comforts and privileges which a cabin passenger enjoys. The ladies especially need have no fear of protection and assistance if in the cabin, for the captain and the purser will look to their comfort. Next we come to the doctor's office and find a very friendly man in Dr. Burkey, who has charge of this department. He is employed by the company, has a neatly furnished office, and carries his own medicines on board. It is frequently a hard task for one physician to treat all the passengers the second and third day out, as the number may sometimes be from 400 to 500 patients at one time. The next we come to is the engine rooms. No person can form an idea of the extent and immensity of the machinery required to drive an ocean steamship, without seeing it. No adequate idea of its ponderosity can be conveyed in the simple statement, that it can exert a power equal to twenty hundred horses. But one must creep down the iron stairs amid the whirling shafts and plunging bars and deafening noise to be appropriately impressed, and thence down into the very bowels of the vessel. This I will do before I write you again, next week.

Generals in Chief of the Army.

The question of rank held by the various officers who have been at the head of the army since the Revolutionary war has given rise to various discussions. The New York Mail, to meet the demand for information on this subject, furnishes the following list: Brvt. Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmar, from Sept., 1799, to March, 1791. Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, from March, 1791, to March, 1792. Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, from March, 1792, to Dec., 1796. Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, from Dec., 1795, to July, 1798. Lieut. Gen. George Washington, from July, 1798, to Dec., 1799. Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson, (again) from June, 1800, to Jan., 1812. Maj. Gen. Henry Dearbon, from Jan., 1812, to June, 1815. Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, from June, 1815, to Feb., 1828. Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, from May, 1828, to June, 1841. Brvt. Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, from June, 1841, to Nov., 1861. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, from Nov., 1, 1861, to July 23, 1862. Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, from July 23, 1862, to March 12, 1864. Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, from March 12, 1864, to July 22, 1866. Gen. U. S. Grant, from July 22, 1866, to March 4, 1869. Gen. William T. Sherman, from March 1, 1869, to date.

How Marbles Are Made.

The chief piece of the manufacture of marbles—those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of boys—is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is turned to good paying account by being made into small balls, employed by experts to knockle with, and are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard, calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the hundred or two into a small sort of a mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of eccentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak or other hard wood, of the diametric size, is placed over the stones and partly resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned into spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, with but three mills, turns out 60,000 marbles each week. An English Parliaman correspondent, in speaking of the dress of the French aristocracy, says: "Women belonging to the highest aristocracy do not adopt new forms very readily, and they ignore what are styled original cuts and eccentric bonnets and hats. They wear old lace (most of it heir looms), rich fabrics and artistic jewelry; their ornaments are but sparsely introduced, but those they do wear are costly."

Roses.

The Persians, compared with their neighbors, the Turks and Egyptians, are a lively people, but we would call them quiet, and even sad, because their gayety is so different from ours, and their manners are more grave and dignified. But they are fond of amusements, and one of their yearly festivals is the "Feast of the Roses," which takes place during the Rose season, which is June, July, and indeed the greater part of the Summer. I will try to tell you something about it.

The climate being very warm, the people live much out of doors, and during this festival tents are pitched; every one wears his or her prettiest dresses, and, as all Eastern people are fond of bright colors, the scene is a very gay one.

During this festival everything betokens mirth and enjoyment. The cymbals and lute are heard from morning till night, the story-tellers recount their most beautiful tales, and the dancing-girls dance for hours at a time. Then when the night comes, and the moonlight covers everything like a silver cloud, the people stretch themselves on their soft carpets and listen to the songs of the nightingales and soft serenades on the women's lutes.

There are more than two hundred kinds of roses, and they are of all sizes, from the tiny "Piceyune rose," so called because it is no larger than a five cent piece—which, in the South, is called a piceyune—to the immense cabbage-rose; of all shades of color, bright yellow pink, red, and almost black. The Rose of Damascus, or damask rose, is the one first brought to this country, and is a very deep red, with a strong perfume. Then there are the Egyptian sea roses, tea roses, rock roses, which grow in dry, rocky places, where no other flower can live; and the Alpine rose, growing by the eternal snow drifts of the Alps.

Roses are hardy plants, and will live a long time, if properly cared for. There is a rose tree in Germany, which is known to be eight hundred years old, it is still blossoming.

We all know and love the pretty moss rose, with its mossy, green veil; and the tea rose, which, in the South and West, grows on large trees. The writer had, in her garden in Arkansas, one which grew to be over seven feet high, and would bear as many as five hundred blossoms at once.

But there is one rose more curious than all the others—the Rose of Jericho. The Arabs call it the symbol of immortality, because it comes to life again long after it has seemed to be dead. It lives in the hot sands of the Desert of Sahara, and when the dry season comes it withers, folds its leaves, and draws up its roots, like little feet, into a light ball, and the winds of the desert carry it until it reaches a moist soil, and then, we are told, it drops, takes root, and its leaves become green, and its blossoms open, a delicate pink.

There is a flower in Mexico, known as the Resurrection Flower, which is very much the same. It may be carried about in your pocket for a year and more, and yet, when put in a saucer of water, in a few hours will blossom out as bright and fresh as if it had just come out of the garden.

When the Romans conquered Britain, more than eighteen hundred years ago, they introduced many curious customs into that country—among others, that of carrying the figure of a rose on the ceilings of their banqueting halls, or suspending a natural rose over the dining-table, with the Latin motto, "Sub rosa," written above it, to indicate that whatever was said there among friends, or under the rose—for that was the meaning of the words—should not be repeated, the white rose being the symbol of silence.

The rose is the natural emblem of England, as the thistle is of Scotland, and the shamrock, or clover, of Ireland. Every one who has studied history knows of the Wars of the Roses in England, when the two rival families of York and Lancaster fought for the English crown, the house of York having for its badge the white rose, and the house of Lancaster the red.—St. Nicholas.

A Case of Cheek.

A stylish young man recently stopped at an inn in a small town in California. He called for "the drinks" for all about the place several times, and waved his hand in a lordly way to the inn-keeper, as though to say: "This is mine." He was so agreeable that they all took quite a liking to him. Next morning, after breakfast, he was starting off, when the keeper apologetically remarked: "That little bill." "O, bless your soul, my friend, I have not got a cent," said the fellow. "Then why didn't you tell me so before?" said the host. "Well," replied the traveler, "if you hadn't been so inquisitive I wouldn't have told you now." The point was well taken, and the landlord insisted on wrapping up for him a bottle of his best gin and tonics.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER THINGS.

New Idea in Telegraphy. Telegrams, by a device founded on the idea of the Jacquard loom, may now be committed to a roll of paper, punched with holes instead of letters, and despatched automatically. The punch roll delivers its message to the instrument without attendance, and the message is printed at the other end of the line at the same time. The advantage claimed for this system is a gain of time, and the liberty to send messages when the line is in the most favorable condition without the assistance of the operator.

Firical Plants.

Notwithstanding the admitted fact that bits of meat, insects, and other animal substances are more quickly decomposed in the leaves and other trap-like appendages of the pitcher plants, sundews, and various insect-eating plants, than they are in the open air, there is a body of scientists who deny that the plants themselves have any agency in the matter, or exercise any vital power in capturing the prey that falls into their nets. Dr. Morstedt is one of these skeptics. He adopts the idea that the decomposition of the imprisoned insect is owing to chemical action simply, and that the effect is produced in nearly the same way that a person may be poisoned by contact with a poisonous plant.

An English Invention.

"Priming," or the carrying of water in the steam from the boiler into the cylinder, often causes trouble and damage to the engine. To prevent this, and obtain a dry steam, a dome is fixed to the top of the boiler from which the steam is taken. A recent English invention aids this by fixing an upright pipe next to the dome, having suitable connections with it and the bottom of the boiler. In this pipe is secured a circular winged deflector, or propeller shaped helix. The steam in passing this is given a whirling motion, and the water it holds is thrown out by the centrifugal force, and falls back into the pipe that leads to the bottom of the boiler. A stop-valve prevents its return, and the apparatus is said to be a practical success.

Heteroplasty.

Of late years one of the most important and useful operations in surgery has been that of grafting new and healthy skin upon a wound or sore, and thus establishing the healing process and obtaining a cicatrization. Hitherto the particles of skin have been taken from some sound part of the patient's body and applied to the diseased or injured point, but M. Anger has recently demonstrated that pieces of skin may be taken from amputated limbs and used successfully in heteroplasty. In one case M. Anger took strips of skin from the palmer surface of an amputated finger, and applied them to the ulcerated leg of another person. In three days the bandages were removed and the grafted parts found firmly united to the surface and evidently vascularized. To insure success it is necessary that the graft be made immediately upon amputation.

Effect of Lead in the Brain.

Scientific men are beginning to thank Landis for shooting Carruth, the Vine-land editor. The man with the ball in his brain has nearly recovered, but his recovery is marked with some peculiar facts. He is unable to see, for instance, the left side of any object, although the ball does not lie in the left side of his brain, but in the right. This is accounted for by the surgeons with the explanation that objects on the left side are seen by the right side of either eyeball, and that consequently the destruction of the right optic nerve destroys the power of seeing objects on the left side. Mr. Carruth's one-aided vision, however, has received from Landis' shot, by way of compensation, a wonderful penetrating quality. He can see objects distinctly at a great distance, but has not yet learned to measure and manage his newly-acquired vision, imagining that trees and buildings several miles distant are quite near.

New Mexico.

One of the most important results of the geological survey of New Mexico, conducted by Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, United States Engineer, during the season of 1874, is the discovery by Professor Cope of an extensive lake deposit of theocene age in the western and northern part of that Territory. The deposits cover at least 5000 square miles and are 3000 feet in thickness, being worn into remarkable bed-lens deposits in some localities. This is only the second lake area of this age discovered in the West, the survey under Clarence King having discovered the longest known, viz., that of Wyoming, some years ago. Professor Cope discovered the remains of 160 species of vertebrata, mostly mammals, in the New Mexican formations, many of them of remarkable character, and to a great extent different from those of the Wyomingocene. Carnivora of an antiquated pattern were abundant, and hoofed animals related to the triple flight species of an ancient age.